The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7196 號七十九百壹千七第 光緒庚辰年二月初壹日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1880. 五拜禮 號壹十三月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 30, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Canton 29th December, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

December 30, HAILOONG, British steamer, 277, Goode, Tamsui 25th December, and Amoy 29th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

December 30, CHIN-TUNG, Chinese steamer, 235, Winsor, Canton 30th December, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

December 30, GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, Russian steamer, 461, P. T. Lemascheffsky, Chinkiang *via* Shanghai 20th December, Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 30TH.

Oceanic, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Cadet, American schooner, for New York.
Tuais, British steamer, for Saigon.
Charlton, British steamer, for Tamsui.
Catherine, German brig, for London.

DEPARTURES.

December 30, CINGALEE, British bark, for Bangkok.
December 30, THREE BROTHERS, British bark, for Turon.
December 30, CHIEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, Canton.
December 30, WENCHOW, British str., for Swatow.
December 30, OCEANIC, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.
December 30, LILY, British gunboat, for Pellew Islands.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per *Oceanic*, str., for Yokohama, &c.—For Yokohama.—Mrs. G. Morris, Messrs. G. T. Veitch, and E. V. Moberly, 1 European and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco.—4 Europeans and 294 Chinese. For New York.—Mr. W. C. Johnston. For Liverpool.—Mrs. W. C. Johnston and child.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chin-tung*, str., for Shanghai.—50 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 60 Chinese.
Per *Tuais*, str., for Saigon.—1 European and 430 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Russian steamer *Grand Duke Constanstine* reports left Chinkiang *viâ* Shanghai on the 20th instant, and had moderate N.E. winds to Turnabout, from thence to port strong monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Hailoong*, reports left Tamsui on the 25th instant and Amoy on the 29th. From Tamsui to Amoy experienced moderate N.E. winds and clear weather. From thence to port light Northerly winds and dull cloudy weather. In Amoy the steamers *Newchwang*, *Tientsin*, *Diamante* and R.C. *Feihoo*. Passed one of Holt's steamers bound into Amoy; passed a steamer off Breaker Point, bound North; passed a steamer off Nine Pins, bound North.

SAIGON SHIPPING.

December— ARRIVALS.

5, Tuais, British steamer, from Hongkong.
5, Pearl, British steamer, from Singapore.
7, Charité, French bark, from Bangkok.
10, Bio Bio, French bark, from Singapore.
11, Djemnah, French str., from Hongkong.
12, Pernambuco, British str., from Hongkong.
13, Lorne, British steamer, from Singapore.
16, Egeron, Dutch steamer, from Singapore.
18, Anadyr, French steamer, from Marseilles.

December— DEPARTURES.

6, Oxus, French steamer, for Hongkong.
8, Egeron, Dutch steamer, for Singapore.
8, Washi, French steamer, for Haiphong.
8, Pearl, British steamer, for Singapore.
12, Djemnah, French steamer, for Marseilles.
13, Tuais, British steamer, for Hongkong.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

December— ARRIVALS.

14, Anadyr, French steamer, from Marseilles.
14, Vidar, British steamer, from Macassar.
14, Hoihow, British steamer, from Glasgow.
14, Cyclops, British steamer, from Liverpool.
15, Sivonac, British steamer, from Bangkok.
15, Ban Yong Seng, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
15, Bentar, British steamer, from Cheribon.
15, Ganymede, British steamer, from Deli.
15, Mars, Austrian steamer, from Trieste.
16, Ophir, Dutch steamer, from Deli.
16, Rajah Brooke, Sarawak str., from Bangkok.
16, Cubiah, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
17, Gov.-Gen. Meyer, Dutch str., from Acheen.
17, Kongsee, British steamer, from Bangkok.
17, Louisa III., British str., from Malacca.
17, Pontianak, British steamer, from Malacca.
17, Umballa, British steamer, from Calcutta.
17, Glenfinlas, British steamer, from Amoy.

December— DEPARTURES.

13, May Flower, British steamer, for Malacca.
13, Bangkok, Siamese steamer, for Bangkok.
13, Panay, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
13, Kenmure Castle, British str., for Hongkong.
13, Djemnah, French steamer, for Marseilles.
13, Anadyr, French steamer, for Saigon, &c.
14, Pearl, British steamer, for Saigon.
14, Pyah Pokhet, British steamer, for Penang.
16, Ban Yong Seng, British str., for Bangkok.
16, Ganymede, British steamer, for Deli.
16, Mecca, British steamer, for Calcutta.
16, Cleator, British steamer, for Muntok.
16, Bentar, British steamer, for Samarang.
16, Rajah Brooke, Sarawak str., for Sarawak.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Marian King	Bangkok	Sept.	14
Guy Mannering (s.)	Foochow	Sept.	18
Queen of the Seas	Singapore	Sept.	19
Navigator	Penang	Sept.	21
Cardiganshire	Manila	Sept.	21
Cyclops	Shanghai	Sept.	29
Kenmure Castle (s.)	Foochow	Sept.	29
Peronia (s.)	Shanghai	Oct.	3
Lothair	Manila	Oct.	4
Lydia (s.)	Manila	Oct.	4
Maria Magdalen	Manila	Oct.	5
Glengyle (s.)	Hongkong	Oct.	6
Wemyss Castle	Singapore	Oct.	16
Priam (s.)	Hongkong	Oct.	16
Coryphene	Singapore	Oct.	18
Cyrene	Singapore	Oct.	21
Sarpedon (s.)	China Ports	Oct.	21
Lin[illegible]	Manila	Oct.	24
Killarney (s.)	Foochow	Oct.	26
Peru	Hongkong	Nov.	1
Loudoun Castle (s.)	Foochow	Nov.	2

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Vale of Doon	Antwerp	June	6
Solidor	Cardiff	July	14
John Nicholson	London	Aug.	19
Papa	Hamburg	Aug.	30
Wylo	London	Sept.	3
Golden State	New York	Sept.	14
Lizzie Bell	Antwerp	Sept.	15
Richard	Cardiff	Sept.	22
R. R. Thomas	Penarth	Sept.	23
Hoihow (s.)	Glasgow	Sept.	22
State of Maine	Flushing	Sept.	25
Lucia	London	Oct.	7
Hermann	Hamburg	Oct.	10
Pyrmont	Cardiff	Oct.	10
Xenia	London	Oct.	15
Governor Goodwin	Cardiff	Oct.	22
Nestor	Liverpool	Oct.	23
Kenmure Castle (s.)	London	Oct.	31
Hercules	Penarth	Nov.	2

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2½% PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [1890

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,600,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hopphus, Esq.
E. R. Bellilios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
97 Hongkong, 16th August, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WELL-KNOWN BRANDY (* ** *** ****).
WHISKY (FINEST HIGHLAND MALT).
CLARETS and CHAMPAGNE.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1880. [1859

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1094

L. ROSE & Co.'S CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Good Accommodation for Visitors.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
357] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

KOWLOON HOTEL,
Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula.
BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD TABLE.
REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.
J. WETEGROVE.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1880. [1m1871

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER CHOICE, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNG-CHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to Exam.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
With entry from 1st March next,
THE PREMISES, No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present occupied by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1880. [1982

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.
919] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSES, No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for OFFICES or CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 46, PEEL STREET, below Caine Road. Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1880. [41

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st December, 1880,
THE whole of the PREMISES lately in the occupation of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, situated in the best part of Queen's Road, immediately opposite the Clock Tower, and next to the Hongkong Club House.
For further Particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.,
Agents National Bank of India, Limited.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1880. [1788

TO LET.
THE BASEMENT of "FAIRLEA," Five Rooms and Garden.
LARGE and SMALL GODOWNS at FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS. Also STORAGE for Timber, &c., on Water side.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1880. [1439

TO LET.
CORNER HOUSE in MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1880. [1878

TO LET.
ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [1857

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR and GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the Blue House); Possession on the 1st of October.
Also,
The HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIER, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate Possession.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1880. [1426

TO LET.
NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 8 Rooms and Out-houses.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1880. [214

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Insurance Offices will CLOSE TO-MORROW, the 1st January, 1881.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office;
General Agents, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.
R. D. STARKEY,
Acting Agent, North China Insurance Company.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtse Insurance Association.
B. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary,
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary,
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
JAMES B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1881. [1988

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, the 1st January, 1881.
For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
R. INNES,
Pro Manager.
For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
E. SCHWEBLIN,
Acting Agent, Hongkong.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1880. [1981

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

A FINAL DIVIDEND for the year 1879, being a Return to CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS of FIVE PER CENT. (5 %) on the net Premiums, is now declared.
WARRANTS will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, until which date the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY are CLOSED.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 21st December, 1880. [1996

NOTICE.

LADIES and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Hongkong and the Coast Ports are respectfully reminded that the Undersigned is always ready to supply best quality of NEW FRENCH STORES, such as PRESERVES, WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS of the finest quality and from the best Manufacturers of Europe. At the same time he tenders thanks to his Customers for past favours and support, together with the compliments of the season.
F. VINCENOT.
No. 4, Peel Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1880. [1980

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his ROOMS, the first-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1880. [32

THE CHUNG KUO I SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains Extra and Reliable Commercial Intelligence.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 7th January, at Two o'Clock P.M., at the Residence of R. DEACON, Esq., No. 1, College Gardens, the whole of his
ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising:—
Walnut Damask-covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Mahogany Side TABLES, Marble-top TEA POYS, PIER GLASS, FENDER and FIRE IRONS, LACE and CRETONNE WINDOW CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, CARPET, GASALIERS, &c.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top DRESSING TABLES & WASHSTANDS, MIRRORS, COUCHES, Teak CHEST of DRAWERS, Mahogany SIDEBOARD with MIRROR BACK, Mahogany DINING TABLE, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, CUT-GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED and SILVER WARE.
Also,
A Walnut COTTAGE PIANO, by L. NEUFELD, Berlin.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.
TERMS.—As usual.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1880. [2001

FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWO NEW GUNBOAT BOILERS, 20-H.P. each (nominal); their shells are ½-inch Plates best Lowmoor Iron; they have been tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch pressure; and never been in use.
2 8-H.P. BOILER, with Return Tubes.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with Galloway's Patent Tubes.
1 1-H.P. STEEL BOILER.
2 TAYLOR'S PATENT 10-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER DONKEY ENGINES, fitted with Pulley for driving Machinery.
2 10-H.P. STEAM-LAUNCH ENGINES.
1 1-H.P. ENGINE and PUMP.
A Powerful JIB-CRANE, 3 Powerful CRAB WINCHES, a NEW CAST IRON SAW BENCH and 3 CIRCULAR SAWS, a NEW DOUBLE WOOD LATHE, 8 8-tons SCREW LIFTING JACKS, A PATENT COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 2 Boxes TAPS and DIES, 5 CRANK BRACES, 10 RATCHET BRACES, 3 DRILLING POSTS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S TOOLS, 5 TUBE EXPANDERS, 10 STEAM WHISTLES, 12 STEAM PRESSURE GUAGES, 10 SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES, 11 STEAM INDICATORS, 1 AZIMUTH COMPASS and BINNACLE STAND, 3 WALKER'S PATENT LOGS, about 2,000 lbs. FUNNELLING, 12 PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS, 3 ANCHORS, 300 Fathoms CHAIN CABLE, 6 Coils CHARCOAL WIRE ROPE, 5 Coils Russian HEMP ROPE, 45 WHEELBARROWS, and a 5-oared MAHOGANY WHALE BOAT. A Flexible STEEL HAWSER. A NEW GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH. A Double-force PUMP for Testing BOILERS. 12 IRON BLOCKS, 1 FAN BLOWER, 2 DECK PUMPS, a COOKING RANGE.
And
A Consignment of HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS, comprising ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK and RED PAINTS, and OXIDE PAINT, RAW and PALE BOILED OIL, and ENGINE OIL.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1880. [1667

FOR SALE,
Ex "ANADYR,"
A FEW POUNDS of VERY FINE and FRESH SPANISH GRAPES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1880. [1995

FOR SALE.

TWO YOUNG AUSTRALIAN MILCH COWS.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1880. [1917

FOR SALE.

PRIME GENEVER in Stone Jars; MARTEL BRANDY ***, at $6.50 per Dozen; WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and KUMMEL, Good NAVY COCOA (in retail). SALOON RIFLES and CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RE-LOADING CAPS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES in Sizes, &c., &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

FOR SALE.

FIVE THOUSAND NEW REMINGTON RIFLES.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1880. [1533

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL, DEVOE'S and PRATT'S. American LAGER BEER.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1880. [1124

FOR SALE.

BOURBON WHISKY, SHORT HORN BRAND, OKB, ** and ***.
LAFFITTE'S Celebrated CLARETS.
Apply to
J. G. SMITH & Co.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1880. [1850

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [133

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1879.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1880.

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW,
can be had in any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
RED ED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

INTIMATIONS.

TENTH DRAWING.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par in Hongkong on the 31st December next, and in London, on the 19th February, 1881, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, E.C., in the presence of Mr. GEORGE BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.
314 Bonds, Nos.:—

6	38	44	63	90	11[illegible]	
159	162	193	210	234	247	128
297	304	332	349	370	390	279
429	460	479	493	502	536	[illegible]
561	599	606	640	658	666	68[illegible]
717	722	744	763	783	808	825
852	876	890	916	940	951	964
985	1013	1026	1046	1080	10[illegible]9	1118
1134	1153	1170	1186	1216	1234	1255
1274	1296	1318	1339	1356	1369	1388
1406	1422	1451	1471	1498	1502	1532
1548	1568	1585	1609	1639	1655	1674
1686	1713	1738	1759	1775	1787	1814
1832	1860	1879	1895	1908	1938	1960
1978	1987	2010	2030	2052	2080	2095
2116	2132	2154	2173	2184	2217	2236
2247	2267	2292	2314	2327	2348	2372
2398	2404	2424	2443	2464	2499	2519
2540	2541	2564	2598	2607	2627	2660
2675	2699	2708	2731	2744	2779	2788
2819	2837	2843	2872	2886	2914	2938
2948	2965	2996	3014	3034	3058	3069
3094	3120	3133	3146	3164	3182	3212
3229	3259	3274	3286	3301	3335	3346
3375	3392	3414	3439	3442	3468	3486
3511	3540	3560	3569	3584	3619	3640
3648	3665	3697	3710	3723	3749	3768
3790	3810	3835	3843	3879	3896	3914
3923	3959	3961	3986	4019	4034	4053
4072	4099	4104	4125	4154	4162	4186
4204	4221	4259	4269	4289	4310	4329
4360	4361	4390	4420	4436	4458	4480
4494	4519	4526	4556	4569	4588	4607
4627	4658	4676	4684	4705	4735	4741
4780	4797	4808	4838	4855	4879	4893
4902	4911	4955	4977	4984	5008	5033
5054	5072	5091	5116	5127	5151	5162
5181	5220	5235	5236	5277	5284	5315
5332	5342	5374	5390	5402	5429	5451
5470	5487	5514	5522	5545	5579	5584
5616	5633	5660	5670	5693	5705	5723
5748	5771	5784	5820	5826	5844	5869
5895	5915	5935	5959	5980	5986	6010
6024	6036	6054	6082	6117	6132	6153
6179	6189	6213	6228	6245	6263	—

For £100 Sterling each—£31,400.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT,
Accountant.

Countersigned,
W. W. VENN, Junior,
Notary Public,
2, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.
London, 19th October, 1880. [1998

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1874.

The COUPONS falling due on the 31st December, 1880, of the above Loan, together with the Bonds drawn for redemption, will be PAID at the Office of this Corporation on and after that date.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Agents issuing the Loan),
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1880. [1999

CHEAP PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Just received and on view at the Store of the Undersigned.
A Nice Collection of various kinds of CRYSTAL FLOWER VASES and TUBES, with MIRROR PLATES of the latest style.
Handsomely Engraved MIRROR BRACKETS, with CANDLE or FLOWER HOLDERS, &c., &c., &c.
E. CASSUMBHOY,
45, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1880. [1958

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
57, WYNDHAM STREET,
Sept. 15] HONGKONG. [1479

A. MILLAR & CO.
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPERSMITHS, & BRASSFOUNDERS,
OFFICE AND WAREROOM—FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
WORKS—SPRING GARDENS, WANCHI.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

J. M. J. P. COLLACO begs to announce that he has from This Day opened a MILINERY and GENERAL STORE in temporary premises on the ground floor of Hongkong Hotel (facing QUEEN'S ROAD), where a great variety of TOYS, BONBONS, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c., will be found.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1880. [1873

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
Have been appointed Sole Agents for VOIGTLANDER and SOHN'S Celebrated MARINE GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, and TELESCOPES.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1880. [1135

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 127.
CHINA SEA.
SWATOW DISTRICT.
BREAKER POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIGHT on Breaker Point was EXHIBITED for the first time at sunset on the 8th December, 1880.
The Illuminating Apparatus is a First Order Dioptric Occulting Light alternately showing for EIGHT SECONDS, and suddenly disappearing for TWO SECONDS. It shows WHITE from S. 55° W. round by W. to N. 53° E., and RED in shore of both these Bearings as far as the land. The Bearings are Magnetic and taken from seawards.
The Light is elevated 152½ feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.
The Tower is Round, of Iron, 91 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 120 feet.
The Tower is painted in Black and White Horizontal Bands, and the Dwellings and Boundary Wall White.
Approximate position—
Latitude N. 22° 53' 30".
Longitude E. 116° 28' 10".
By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, 9th December, 1880. [1901

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "CYCLOPS," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 5th January for shipment per steamer "JASON."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1880. [1986

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CYCLOPS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 25th December, 1880.
Goods undelivered after the 31st December, 1880, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1880. [1942

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
Luck, "KENMURE CASTLE,"
above Portander, having arrived from the Cargo per Steamship Consignees of Cargo, including New York, are to *California* and *Alestia*, from are being landed by informed that the Goods of the Undersigned at risk into the Godowns may be obtained. Wanchai, whence delivery Consignees wishing to the Wharf are at liberty to give their Goods on Optional Cargo will be so notice to the contrary be landed on unless TO-DAY, before NOON
No Claims will be admitted after leave left the Godowns, and all Goods the Goods after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1880. [197

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before FOUR P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUMIDA-MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 21st December, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

for insertion in

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1881

can be received at this Office up to TO-MORROW, the 31st instant.

Terms can be learnt on application.

"DAILY PRESS" Office,

Hongkong, 30th December, 1880.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,

FOR 1881.

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

NINETEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the current year.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

The Directory will, as usual, be published in Two Forms—Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Plan of Hongkong, and Code of Signals, at $3.

Orders for Copies may be forwarded to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO .....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW .....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW .....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Shghai.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN PORTS .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI .....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA .....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA .....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA .....Messrs. Vinda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON .....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE .....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK .....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON .....Mr. F. Algaf, Clement's Lane.
LONDON .....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy &Ants'
SAN FRANCISCO .....Mr. L. P. Fisher.

Daily Press Office, 21st December, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

(LICENSED MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

TO HIS Excellency the Governor

By Appointment, Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

MINERAL WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 31ST, 1880.

THE Chinese Government evidently intend to have a navy of some strength, and have probably laid their plans for its acquisition with more method than is generally supposed. The small gun-vessels first purchased were suitable for coast service in suppressing piracy and preventing outbreaks. The Alphabetical gunboats were specially designed for the defence of the rivers, and seem well adapted for the purpose, though they have yet to be proved, and they are armed with most formidable guns, and are of such light draught that they can retreat into water too shallow for any corvette to follow. But still China can hardly be said, as yet, to possess more than the germ of a navy. The only vessel of any size is the corvette *Yang-Woo*, which is an unwieldy ship, difficult to manage, and not capable of holding her own against an ironclad. But the Chinese Government are not content with providing merely for the defence of the rivers; they are apparently anxious to have a sea-going fleet. Some time ago two ironclads were ordered, by Monsieur GIQUEL, we believe, in France, and are being built, one in Toulon and the other at Bordeaux. We now learn that a formidable ironclad has been ordered from a shipbuilding firm at Stettin. Two despatch vessels, built in England, are ready for delivery, and Captain CLAYSON, of the Maritime Customs, has gone home to bring them out. A good deal of money will be required to pay for all these vessels, and as the Imperial Treasury is not very full, we presume an attempt will be made to raise another loan. Somewhat unfortunately, as it doubtless appears to the Chinese Government, these ironclads are not on the spot, and in the event of war with Russia would not be available. This fact, however, would perhaps rather afford ground for satisfaction than otherwise, as the vessels might possibly fall into the possession of the Russians. The Russian fleet in the Far East is not very effective, though possessed of numerical strength, but it is still far too formidable for China to think of coping with even with the ironclads now *in esse*. The Chinese cannot hope to do anything with any measure of success in a struggle with Russia unless they act strictly on the defensive, and we would not give much for their chances then. They would probably be able to make the strongest stand in the Pei-ho River, owing to the Taku Forts, the presence of the Alphabetical gunboats, and the employment of torpedoes. In the open field, or even behind the crumbling walls of their cities and forts, they could offer but a feeble resistance to the onslaught of disciplined Russian infantry, or the fire of Russian artillery. The contest, if war there be, is almost sure to take place chiefly on land, for the Chinese practically have no fleet capable of engaging the better class of foreign cruisers.

To-morrow being New Year's Day there will be no issue of the *Daily Press*. The Banks, Insurance Offices, and Government Offices will be closed.

In accordance with annual custom, a meeting for prayer will be held in Union Church to-morrow morning (New Year's Day), at eight o'clock.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Russell and Co.) that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *City of Tokio* has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave that port for Hongkong to-morrow.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) informs us that the steamer *Glengyle* left Singapore on Tuesday, the 28th instant, and the steamer *Glenroy* left the same port on Wednesday, the 29th, both for Hongkong.

We have received copies of almanacs for 1881 from the agents (Messrs. Birley & Co.) of the Guardian and Norwich Insurance Companies, and a most tastefully designed one with revolving date indicator from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

While H.E. Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., was paying a visit to the *Wivern* on Wednesday last, he slipped on one of the ship's ladders and has slightly injured his right knee. The injury is not a serious one, but it was sufficient to prevent him witnessing the interesting evolutions yesterday at Tsim Tse Tsui.

The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, Hon. Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions, will preach in Union Church on Sunday forenoon (2nd proximo) when a collection will be made in aid of the London Mission Schools here. Dr. Mitchell will also preach in Union Church at five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The Cricket Match between the Club and the Navy was commenced yesterday, the former going first to the wickets and scoring heavily through the weak bowling and indifferent fielding of their opponents. For the Club, Mr. Ahbee got 70, and Lieut. Lane 5; the only wicket down being that of Mr. Taylor, Bridges bowled by Gubbins for "nowt." Punt, will (77 not out), and Mr. Hynes (22) to score to probably, before they retire, rub the down. 30 night then only half the wicket the game, will Extras to the tune of 32 some Navy men. Play give an idea of the form of cricket this morning. will be resumed at eleven.

—other difficulties have arisen in the bankruptcy jurisdiction of Mr. Gibbons Court owing to the of his duties. Two cases from the disch had to be adjourned *sine die* yesterday morn the Chief Justice said "it is for reasons dude to more fully." The same well not we understand, operate in all unreasonable in which Mr. Gibbons has acted as closed Assignee. The court cannot proceed Offi a report from that officer, and during continuance of his interdiction the report not well be forthcoming. These, we believe, are the reasons which "it is well not to allude to more fully."

NAVAL FIELD DAY.

A field day was held at Kowloon yesterday by a portion of the naval forces at present in harbour, under the command of Captain Cleveland, R.N., and formed a spectacle of no ordinary kind, and one that seldom occurs in Hongkong. H.E. Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., having so large a number of the ships and men under his command collected in this harbour, took that opportunity of brigading them together for a day's instruction in combined action ashore. The proceedings, which were arranged by Captain Cleveland, took the form of an attack on some unknown coast, where an enemy was supposed to be in strength, and where vigorous opposition might be expected to an attempt at landing. The forces collected together for this purpose consisted of a flotilla of steam launches, steam pinnaces, and smaller boats, carrying 7-pounder boat-guns; a field battery of 9-pounder M.L.R. guns, manned by seamen gunners; a battalion of Marines to escort the field battery; and two battalions of Blue Jackets. There were also a number of Gatling guns on board the boats, ready to be landed should they be required, but as there is no blank ammunition for the Gatling, one only of these pieces was sent on shore and it was attached to the field battery, simply taking part in the march inland. The band of the *Iron Duke* accompanied the expedition; and each battalion was provided with its complement of pioneers, hospital party with stretchers and surgical appliances, and the requisite number of ammunition carriers. Captain Cleveland, who took entire command was attended by a midshipman, Mr. G. Osborne, as aide-de-camp; a Naval signalman and field bugler. The Field Battery was under the command of Lieutenant C. G. Robinson (Torpedo Service), of the *Iron Duke*. The first battalion of Blue Jackets, consisting of five companies made up from the Flagship and the gunboats, was commanded by Lieutenant C. H. P. Jones (Gunnery duty), *Iron Duke*. The second, consisting of six companies, from the *Comus*, *Curacoa*, and *Modeste*, was under the command of Lieutenant R. H. Chevallier (Gunnery duty), of the *Comus*. The Marine Battalion, consisting of one company of Artillery and three of Infantry, was under the command of Major R. J. Pascoe, R.M.L.I., and was composed of men from all the ships in harbour. This was the first opportunity which the Major has yet had of seeing any master of his men since his arrival in the command, having been posted exclusively to the *Victor Emanuel*. The force that landed consisted of the following:—*Iron Duke*, 20 officers, 282 men, and two 9-pounder guns; *Curacoa*, 10 officers, 126 men, one gun; *Comus*, 11 officers, 126 men, one gun; *Modeste*, 5 officers, 126 men, one gun; *Victor Emanuel*, one officer, 32 men; *Lily*, 2 officers, 53 men; *Kestrel*, 2 officers, 34 men; *Vigilant*, 24 men. Total, 51 officers, 802 men, which included about 200 Marines, and 5 9-pounders and one Gatling gun.

At 9 a.m. the signal was made for the landing party to assemble round the flagship; and on their arrival the boats moved off in line in an easterly direction, until abreast of Tsim Tsa Tsui Bay, the spot selected for the landing to take place. Here the order was given to shell the beach, and the 7-pounders opened with a few rounds of blank from the boats, intended to represent shrapnel. When the shore was considered sufficiently clear the boats were run in and beached. The tide was ebbing, and as the boats grounded, all hands, except the gun crews, jumped into the water and made a rush for the shore. One company from each battalion immediately threw out skirmishers who commenced firing and advancing up the Robinson-road, and through a portion of the gardens on each side for some distance, closely followed by two companies as supports, the remainder forming up in close column as a reserve. In the meantime the boats carrying the field-guns proceeded to rig up derricks, and the 9-pounders were hoisted overboard, the drag ropes manned, and the battery, with its guns, carriages, and ammunition waggons, after being bodily lifted up over a wall about 3 feet high, was put into formation on the Praya. The line of march was then formed by the Battery, under escort of the Marines, drawn up on each flank with fixed bayonets, forming the main body; the first battalion with skirmishers thrown out formed the advanced guard, while the second battalion brought up the rear. In this order the entire force advanced until the main body had reached the head of the road, when a halt was made. By this time it was presumed that the enemy had been routed and that the country, for some distance at least, had been overrun, and the object of the landing had been effected. The skirmishers were called in, the men piled arms for a short time, the Marine escort was withdrawn from the battery, the battery in the background to the left of the line of route, towards the officers' quarters of the Whitfeild Barracks, and each party proceeded to exercise in battalion drill independently, and under its own Commander. The Battery went through several evolutions such as advancing and firing at easy intervals, dismounting and remounting guns and carriages. The Marines were formed up in line with the artillery on the right, and were put through the manual and platoon exercises by Major Pascoe, and the bayonet exercise, in slow and quick time, by Lieutenant Nowington. A few changes of front were made and finally a square was formed to receive cavalry. The two battalions of Blue Jackets in the meanwhile were engaged in skirmishing practice. About 11 o'clock the assembly was sounded, and the force re-formed in the Robinson Road in the following order:—The second battalion, headed by the band, the field battery, the Marines, and the first battalion; and the business of the day concluded by the return march to the Praya, when the re-embarkation commenced.

By this time the tide had still further receded, and as the beach at this place is very flat, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting both men and guns into the boats. The two guns from the *Iron Duke* had to be brought to the landing place below the police station, and lowered from there by derricks into the boats; and a considerable number of the men had also to be taken off from there.

The day's proceedings passed off without any hitch or accident of any kind, and the work was done in the most creditable manner, especially when it is taken into consideration that neither officers nor men have had an opportunity of practicing together in any numbers since they left England; and although the whole affair only lasted about three hours, from the time of assembling at the flagship till the re-embarkation commenced, a great deal of useful and instructive practice was gone through. The men seemed an able-bodied and likely set of fellows, and quite fit for anything that might be required of them.

There were few spectators on the ground, probably owing to its not being generally known till yesterday morning. Amongst those who were present were His Excellency Major-General Donovan, and Captain Barton, A.D.C., Colonel Geddes and a number of officers of the 27th Regiment. Final Coote was unable to attend the inspection that he had ordered, on account of being confined to bed through the accident he met with on Wednesday on board the *Rivern*.

SUPREME COURT.

30th December.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMALE.

IN THE MATTER OF LEONG TON.

The bankrupt, for whom Mr. Wotton appeared, came up for his order of discharge which was granted unopposed.

IN THE MATTER OF F. LONG CHAI.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the bankrupt, who came up for his last examination.

His Lordship, after a short absence from the bench, returned and said—This is hardly in a fit state to pass to-day. I must adjourn it again for reasons which I dare say you (Mr. Holmes) understand. It is as well not to allude to them more fully.

Mr. Holmes—Your Lordship will grant protection in the meantime.

His Lordship—Certainly.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*, his Lordship remarking that he hoped it would not be for long.

IN THE MATTER OF IBRAHIM ASS DAYOOMULL.

Mr. Donnys appeared for the bankrupt, who came up to pass his last examination.

This case was also adjourned *sine die* for the same reason as the previous one.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE GOODS OF HUI MÚI, DECEASED.

Probate was granted to Hui Pok Hin. The estate was sworn under $1,000.

POLICE COURT.

30th December.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Tang Ahip, a hawker, was charged with being in possession of two pawn-tickets relating to stolen property.

Lum Asai, a hawker, said he missed a jacket, a pair of shoes, and a purse from his stall, and reported the matter to the police. Later in the day he found defendant offering for sale, two pawn-tickets, which were found to be for the stolen property.

Prisoner said he brought the tickets from a boy for thirty cash.

Remanded until to-day.

SNATCHING EARRINGS.

Tong Asing, a shop coolie, was charged with larceny from the person.

Wong Wong Yaw, a woman, said that on Wednesday evening she was walking in Tai Ping Shan-street. Some one from behind snatched her earrings. She turned round and saw the prisoner, who struck her a blow on her temple. She fell down and called out "save life." Prisoner ran, but shortly afterwards was brought back in custody of a constable. She had not recovered her earring. Prisoner also seized her by the hairs and broke her hair-press. Her hair pin was taken away but was found on the ground.

Remanded till to-day.

SUPPLYING A PRISONER.

Ip Wing Kai, opium dealer, was charged with supplying a prisoner in the gaol with money.

José Christo, assistant turnkey in the gaol, said that on Wednesday he was in charge of a convict who was working in the compound outside the gaol. Defendant threw a parcel to the convict, which witness picked up and found contained thirteen cents.

Defendant admitted the charge.

Remanded till to-day. Bail allowed in two sureties of $5 each.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Ma Ai, shop coolie, charged on remand with passing bad dollars, was now committed for trial.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Kwok Asze, coolie, was charged with larceny. Mr. R. Milne, chief officer of the *Kwangtung*, said that on Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, the coolies who had been working on board were about to leave the ship. He observed the prisoner's person was rather bulky. Witness stopped him and found a long bag tied round his waist. It contained sugar, persimons, and some oranges. He also had a canvas bag with some oranges on his shoulder. They had oranges, sugar, and persimons as part of the ship's cargo.

Prisoner said the stevedore gave him the things. They dropped into the hold and he swept them up. He could not point out the stevedore.

Fined $10, in default, three weeks' hard labour, for unlawful possession.

LARCENY OF A COAT.

Wong Asam was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing an overcoat from a chair, Mr. R. McBean left his coat in his chair outside the Cosmopolitan Club and the prisoner was caught by the coolies walking away with it.

STEALING AN ORANGE.

Lum Lai Chin was sentenced to be exposed in the stocks for two hours for stealing an orange from a hawker's stall.

STEALING A BLANKET.

Sun Akan was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing blanket. He went into a house in Second-street early in the morning and was walking off with the blanket when he was arrested.

ASSAULT.

Shek Akit and Leung Alin were charged with assaulting Captain Young, of the *Kwangtung*, and with disorderly conduct.

Captain Young said the defendants were cargo boat-people. At half-past eight that morning defendant's boat and nine other boats were alongside the ship. He heard a great noise. The mate was telling them to remove their boats so as to allow another boat to come alongside. They refused and witness remonstrated with them. First defendant called him a filthy name. Witness threw a bucket of water on him and defendant struck him with a boat-hook, cutting his face (showed slight mark). Second defendant used very bad language towards him.

By first defendant—I never beat you with a bamboo. You fell and hurt your leg.

Mr. H. Stokar, third officer on the *Kwangtung*, corroborated.

First defendant said—I did not strike the complainant. He threw water on us and spoiled the tea that was on board. We were discharging cargo from the ship.

Second defendant made the same defence as the first.

First defendant was fined $2, in default five days' hard labour; second discharged.

CUTTING SHRUBS.

Liu Ayung was fined $5, in default fourteen days' imprisonment, for cutting shrubs on the hill side near Stanley; the constable to get a dollar if the fine be paid.

BEFORE THE HON. M. S. TONNOCHY.

BURGLARY.

Yung Akwai and four others, who have been from time to time remanded on a charge of burgliously breaking into house No. 18, Mong Kok Sui, and stealing therefrom money and clothing to the value of $300, were now committed for trial.

STREET GAMBLING.

Tong A fuk was sentenced to be exposed in the stocks for two hours for street gambling.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, December 29th.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Reinforcements are being sent to the Cape.

It is stated that the disaster to the 94th Regiment has been greatly exaggerated.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The following description of Baros, in W. Sumatra, and the trade, especially in camphor, between that port and Singapore, by a correspondent there, is translated from the Batavia *Daghlad* of the 19th November:—I was very much pleased with Baros, which I had heard abused as a miserable place. The few Europeans here live in good houses, some of which are even surrounded by neat gardens. I also found the small detachment of the military garrisoning it comfortably quartered in the fort. The Chinese quarter and also the market are very extensive. I saw many houses therein bearing signs of prosperity and wealth, while the warehouses of the traders bore witness to the great business they were doing. Unfortunately a large portion of the quarter had been laid waste by fire shortly before my visit. The numerous cocoa nut trees lining both sides of the broad streets had also suffered terribly. The long trunks, leaning in all directions, had been bereft of their ornamental plumes, and thereby gave a dismal and sombre appearance to the spot. The Chinese here are doing a good business in benzoin, guttah, rattans, and camphor, which are brought down in great quantities by the independent Battaks from their forestoled mountains, and which are, to this day, mostly exported to Singapore without there being any bother about customs export duties; buffalo hides, in which, however, the transactions are few, being the only article subject to an export duty. The Battaks bring the three first named valuable articles in plaited rattan baskets, which they carry slung from the extremities of a bamboo laid on the shoulder. As return freight, they bring away from this much salt and other necessaries. The appearance of the Battaks I saw here was not particularly pleasant, and they excited my antipathy, especially from the circumstances that actually, though to a limited extent, they are cannibals. The camphor of Baros is renowned throughout all Netherlands India, and has given its name (Kapur Baros) to all sorts of this article of trade. It distinguishes itself by its peculiar strength and a relatively trifling amount of volatility. Under similar conditions, a given quantity of Baros camphor loses by evaporation only a fourth part of its weight, in the same time that as large a piece of Japan camphor wholly evaporates. Hence the former is an article in great demand, and brings high prices. Not unfrequently Baros camphor is sold at Singapore for 10,000 guilders per picul. Especially amongst the wealthy Chinese there, it is greatly in demand for embalming the bodies of their relations whom they intend to send to China for burial in their native land. It is found in small crystallised pieces and thin layers amongst the fibres of the camphorwood, and is usually offered for sale in that condition after removing the coarser woody particles and other foreign matter. Trees containing a very considerable quantity of this costly product are comparatively rare. Most of the camphor trees contain it in such a thinly distributed condition that it can be only extracted by boiling, as is the case with the Japan description. The Battaks are very skilful in finding out trees abounding in camphor, and dislike the slow boiling process. They, too, desire greatly to earn as much money as they can in the shortest possible time, in order, afterwards, to enjoy a longer rest. In Sumatra, camphor wood is not only used for making the boxes by which many persons, who have returned to Europe are recognised there, when travelling, as being from the East Indies, and according to which are determined the prices they have to pay at lodging houses, etc., but also as timber. That people are not sparing with it, as is apparent from the fact that the great bridge over the Batang Tarrivrar, now under construction, is wholly made of this wood. Although not particularly hard, it is of great use for building purposes, because many species of insects, the white ant being the most dreaded, which in these districts manage to destroy all other kinds of wood with wonderful rapidity, leave the camphor wood untouched. The smell of camphor is plainly perceptible in the chips which fall off on preparing the wood, and even in the leaves, though not very strong, when rubbed smell. It is a pity, however, that the natives living in the midst of this bountiful gift of nature are using it up so carelessly, that, if they are not in time brought under control, an end will soon come to this productiveness. At present, the dense forests of Battak land still contain hundreds of thousands of camphor trees, but the Battak cuts away recklessly, without a thought of the future, and without planting fresh camphor trees. In the same way an end will soon come to the present large stock of gutta in the Sumatran forests. What is found most abundantly in these districts to the East of Baros and Singkel, is the valuable benzoin, that fragrant gum which is utilised for incense and other scents. I saw astonishing quantities of it in the Chinese warehouses at Baros. In hundreds of cases this article is shipped to Singapore, that centre of the trade of the Far East. The benzoin is bought, unprepared, from the Battaks usually at 1.40 guilder per catty. The scent of this gum is very agreeable, and it is a pleasure to stay in the storehouses where it is sorted and then carefully packed after being plentifully sprinkled with water. Remarkably enough, the Battaks take great care that other benzoin trees shall rise up to replace those cut down. For it, in fact, they have nothing else to do than to burn the stumps and scatter the seeds in the ground. The planting of gutta and camphor trees appears to require more trouble and care, more at least than was compatible with human labour in the opinion of the Battaks.

Insecurity prevails in Acheen. Precautionary measures have, however, been taken. Watchfulness and foresight are the only weapons against the inroads of isolated bands of the enemy, who sometimes burn out and rob Chinese shopkeepers and at another time murder friendly Acheinese headmen, while whenever they see a chance they attack patrols or coolies carrying merchandise. Tuka Chilik, a headman, has tendered his submission, but, before accepting it, there is required from him a public application for pardon for treachery committed by him after a previous submission.

The Acheen correspondent of the *Locomotief*, writes:—In Acheen Proper no pepper is grown. Rice, sugar-cane, and cocoanuts were the chief products of the country. The country now no longer grows rice sufficiently, and sugarcane is but little cultivated. Hundreds of thousands of cocoanut trees alone remain standing, though thousands of trunks have been felled. Also no article is so cheap at Acheen as cocoanuts and cocoanut oil. For five cents two of the nuts, and for 30 to 40 cents 1½ litres of the oil may be bought. Where silk culture and cattle breeding have received the finishing stroke, the trade in cocoanut oil gives much promise, and in my opinion good prospects of profit at a no distant date. Whoever begins such a business on a large scale has every chance of success, in my opinion. At Tungkup, about twelve Chinese are now engaged, in drying the fleshy part of the mature nuts. The cocoanut milk is collected in casks and buckets and sold fermented or unfermented as drink, or pigs' food. The fibres and shells of the fruit are exported to Penang at 7.50 guilders per picul. Should people, however, personally take in hand oil making on a large scale in Acheen, an industry of great importance might be combined with it, namely, that of manufacturing articles from waste products which now only serve as fuel, as is the case elsewhere, for instance in Java. Welfare brought about by this branch of industry will develop many others. Is there no one who will combine profit to himself with profit to Acheen?

A Reuter's telegram announces the appointment of Mr. F. S. Jacob, Director General of State Railways in Holland, to be Governor General of Netherlands India. The Batavia *Dagblad* describes him as 60 years of age, wealthy, respected, and keeping aloof from politics. After serving as an officer in the navy, he was a sugar planter in Java for many years. That journal says that the news of the appointment was well received in Java.—*Straits Times* Translation.

It is really horrifying to hear the language commonly used in metropolitan thoroughfares by the lower classes of the population. So foul are the words which ornament their ordinary talk that Swift's Yahoos might well shut their ears in disgust.—*Globe*.

ORIGIN OF THE KURDISH RAIDS.

A Vienna correspondent states that the Khurds, who are about the most barbarous race in existence, have been guilty of the grossest cruelty during the recent rising in Persia. They have a peculiarly horrible fashion of mutilating the women that fall into their hands, and it is a common practice amongst them to burn children alive. The mystery that originally surrounded the insurrection on the Persian frontier is beginning to be cleared up. It came to the knowledge of the Persian Government that the Kurds were not only largely provided with the best Martini rifles, but that they had a regular supply of ammunition. The first movement of the Persian Government was to draw attention to the subject at Constantinople. The Persian representative in that capital was accordingly instructed to put the matter before the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and to ask for some explanation. The latter replied that possibly the Kurds, who during the late war advanced to within a short distance of Bayazid, had obtained a small number of rifles from Turkish fugitives in exchange for provisions and clothing. That, however, did not by any means account for the 20,000 Martini rifles and the unlimited number of cartridges in possession of the Kurdish insurgents, whilst it was quite impossible that they could have purchased them in a regular way from any European source. The Persian Government themselves had the greatest difficulty in importing arms and ammunition from Austria for their own troops—the Russian authorities raising every imaginable obstacle to the transport being effected through Muscovite territory. It does not seem to have occurred to the Persian Government that possibly the Russian authorities themselves had furnished the Kurds with everything they required. Ultimately the truth came to light. The Martini rifles possessed by the Kurds were none other than those captured by the Russians at Kars and Ardahan. The cartridges were manufactured by the Kurds themselves at an establishment founded for the purpose by Sheik Abdullah. The object Russia had in view was not at all the insurrection that has lately broken out. What she intended was to use the Kurds for the purpose of preventing England from acting upon those rights which she holds in virtue of Article I of the Cyprus Convention. England is thereby entitled to adopt the necessary means for securing the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor, and, at the time when Russia armed the Kurds, there was some prospect of the English Government taking, in concert with the Porte, certain measures in view of improving the administration. Now an official resistance through the agency of the Kurds would have been offered by Russia. Of course, when a warlike tribe like the Kurds once obtained possession of such handy weapons, they were not likely to give them up. They live mainly from rapine and plunder, and their Persian neighbours are at any time easy victims for them.

THE CONDITION OF EPIRUS.

The Times Geneva correspondent writes, under date November 14th:—"A private correspondent of the *Journal de Genève*, writing from Janina, at the end of October, says that the disorder to which Albania has been so long a prey shows no signs of abatement. The condition of the people of Epirus is especially deplorable, for the Turkish soldiers who have been sent to protect them from the brigands are proving almost as great a scourge as the brigands themselves. Bands of ferocious robbers still haunt the districts of Zagori and Metzovo, burning and pillaging villages, outraging women and children, carrying away hostages for whose deliverance they exact heavy ransom, and killing everybody who makes the least show of resistance. If the brigands were few, people might defend themselves; but as they generally go about in companies of 100 to 150, resistance is rarely attempted. Sometimes they quarrel over their spoils and fall to killing and plundering each other. As many of them are Christians, they do not often molest priests, or attack monasteries. The more pious of their number, indeed, often make votive gifts of a part of the plunder at the shrines of their patron saints. Their national dress is worn by them, and they are composed chiefly of Turks, Albanians, Greeks, and Wallachs; and of these the Wallachs are probably the most numerous. A colony of Wallachs settled some time ago in the valley of the Pindus, where they multiplied and prospered, and by intermarriage among the Greeks of the neighbourhood have become almost indistinguishable from the native population. The emissaries of a Roumanian Committee whose head-quarters are at Bucharest have been trying to establish relations with this colony and with several other Wallachian colonies, as well in Epiras as in Thessaly and Macedonia; their idea being to claim these districts as parts of Roumania. This propaganda has, however, proved an utter failure; for the Wallach settlers, who have become more Greek than the Greeks themselves, refuse to have anything to do with the Roumanians. Meanwhile the Turkish Government are doing nothing to restore order to the distracted country. On the contrary, from the conduct of the troops, who are little less rapacious and disorderly than the evildoers from whom they are sent to deliver us, and the indifference of the authorities, it might be supposed that it was their deliberate intention to give over the country to anarchy as a punishment for its spirit of independence and its ardent desire for union with Greece. The people of Metzovo lately obtained leave to organize a sort of territorial force for the suppression of brigandage, and they have sent several malefactors to Janina for trial and punishment. Their punishment, however, is very doubtful. The Sublime Porte has just concluded a successful financial operation here. A short time ago the local authorities sold by auction a considerable extent of public land in large and small lots—and got the money. Just as the transaction was on the point of being completed the Governor received a telegram from Constantinople, telling him not to deliver the properties until further orders. The stupefaction of the unfortunate buyers at this *coup de tonnerre* may be imagined. It is feared that the 'further orders' will be to annul the sales on the pretext that they were informally conducted, and offer the land for sale a time. In any case, the first buyers have now no hope either of getting possession of their land or receiving back their money. They may esteem themselves fortunate if they get themselves recognised as creditors of the State, and receive in Government bonds the nominal equivalent of their hard cash. One of the principal buyers is M. G. Zerio, the rich banker of Constantinople, but he will probably be able to obtain redress. The most to be pitied are the unfortunate peasants who, in order to become the owners of the soil they cultivate, have paid away their all, and in many instances borrowed part of the price at a high rate of interest."

THE JEWS IN GERMANY.

The Times directs attention to a disposition which has sprung up in Germany to Jew-baiting, or subjecting of the Jews to social ostracism and special legal disabilities, which is led by a distinguished professor of history and by a court chaplain, and the purpose of which has found formal expression in a motion to be discussed in the Prussian House of Representatives. It is far easier, *The Times* says, to account for this state of things than to find any rational justification for it. The Jews have never been popular in Germany; and some of them, like Heine, have returned contempt for hate. Indeed, the very name of Heine, while it suggests the vast spiritual debt which Germany owes to the Jewish race, also serves not a little to explain why the Jews have never been welcome guests in Germany. In its highest flights the Jewish genius is the very antithesis of the German, while in the more common attributes which tend to success in life the Jewish character beats the German out of the field. The galling consciousness of this successful rivalry has revived in Germany that old-world jealousy of Jewish enterprise, which has now happily been banished from most civilized countries. In the ordinary pursuits of commerce the slow, methodical, and plodding character of the Germans, content with small and safe gains and running in traditional grooves, is nowhere beside the quick perception, at once adventurous and prudent, of their Jewish rivals. It cannot but be galling to Germans that Jews make the largest fortunes, occupy the best sites, and build the most sumptuous houses in Berlin and elsewhere, and stand at the head of German commerce, both in the extent of their operations and the magnitude of their profits.

The *Morning Post* utters a caution against the anti-Jewish prejudice which is now raging in Germany being ascribed to any single cause, pointing out that least of all is it to be attributed to so-called Christian bigotry. The bitterest opponents of the Jewish community in all the chief cities of Germany include hundreds of men who are notoriously emancipated from every restraint of Christian religion, and who indeed have long since ceased to profess any religious creed whatever. It is not difficult to perceive that the fire of "the anti-Semitic league" is roused much more by the business success, the imposing wealth, the professional distinction, the speculative ability of the Jews than by any thought of synagogue, or temple, or Oriental descent. There can be no doubt that, unworthy as the feeling is of noble and chivalrous minds, the anti-Jewish prejudice is exceedingly strong among the poor and haughty nobility of Germany; but the bitterest element in the outbreak against the Jews does not, however, spring from aristocratic pride of birth, any more than it does from religious bigotry, properly so-called, and it is surprising, in view of the well-known propagation of Socialistic ideas in Germany, that the truth of the case has so largely escaped the attention of critics of the situation. Take the German Jew of the most distinguished class and the most successful reputation. He has failed in nothing which he has undertaken, and there is no charge of improper dealing against his name. But can it be overlooked that such a man precisely represents all that German Socialism and semi-Socialism regard as most pernicious to the common well-being?

SHIFTING CARGOES.

If Mr. Plimsoll's mind be not too much occupied with the municipal affairs of Liverpool, it will assuredly find ample room for reflection in the details of certain shipwrecks which are reported in this morning's papers. Here we have it described how the *Mercury*, a big Glasgow steamer, foundered off Cape Usham, with the loss of six lives, through her cargo—again in bulk—having shifted during the gale which was then blowing. Following close upon this sad tale from the sea comes one almost precisely similar account of the loss of the sailing ship *Galatea*, the only differences being that she was laden with coal and that the loss of life was much greater. Of the *Mercury* it is reported, "her cargo shifted and she began to go over on her beam ends;" of the *Galatea*, "the cargo shifted and the ship had listed over to a dangerous angle." In these instances, therefore, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the loss of life and property was principally if not solely due to insecure stowage of cargo. At all seasons of the year grain in bulk and coals are dangerous freights, and when vessels carry them in winter extra precautions ought to be taken to prevent the possibility of shifting. Were such precautions adopted in the case of the *Mercury* and the *Galatea*? That remains for Mr. Plimsoll to discover. He might, too, turn his attention to a very suggestive paragraph which appears in a morning contemporary, setting forth that, owing to "the recent destruction of small sailing vessels in the gales of the past four weeks," sufficient tonnage of that description cannot now be obtained, although coasting freights have risen 1s. 6d. per ton since October. Why should so many of these vessels have gone to pieces? The weather, no doubt, has been very severe, but a well-found, strong, and properly manned coaster ought, as a rule, to be able to reach shelter, even if she could not keep at sea. What with the storm warnings that are displayed round the coast and the many harbours of refuge, the dangers of coasting traffic are greatly diminished as compared with former times. It is to be feared that the real reason for such wholesale destruction as we now read of lies in the worthlessness of many coasters. Vessels of unknown age are still employed in the trade, and to make matters worse, they are often undermanned, and too frequently supplied with rotten gear.—*Globe*, Nov. 19.

An animated discussion upon politics was started in a village public house, to which a farmer listened with interest for a while, and then broke in as follows: "Ye talk a lot about yer Beaconsfield; but I wid like to ken what's come o' auld Dizzy?"

Mr. Barlow, C.E., attended a meeting of the North British Railway directors, held on the 4th ultimo, when plans for the restoration of the Tay Bridge were approved. The new scheme provides for an extension of the existing piers, so as to have a double line of rails, the piers to be of brick throughout, and the structure to be lowered eleven feet. A strong iron parapet will also be erected along each side of the bridge.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 30th December.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .. 3/8¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/8¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.64
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.73

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223¾

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223¾

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 72¼
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—75 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,500 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,250 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,125 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 740 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$300 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 138 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$900 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$250 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—13 per cent. premium.

Cosmopolitan Dock Company—Nominal.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$25 per share premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 140 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$80

EXTRACTS.

QUI TUENT ET ES FERMES QUI VOTENT.

Well, my philosopher. Well me!
Sidney Sussex gave me no blinking;
Gave me all books of yours I wished
Gave me as many times to shilling
Known in days remote.
Ever alike to hill and rotes.

Nay, nay, philosopher, I dare
No list of contraries to enter;
Simply would apprise you where
Your words have caused my thoughts to range
On memories of other times
Past at themselves to rumbling chimes.

Women when I'm—I've met a few—
Not like giant pistol-shooting Marie,
Nor vitriol-throwing Countess, who
Used weapons in made deadness;
But as lithe like Devoe's spited dart,
To pierce their victims through the heart.

I'm wandering, eh? The quiet place
The chalices that each minute lengthen,
The flames that one another chase,
Effective visions seen to strengthen;
And even the purring of the cat
Diverts a thought this way or that.

One now remains! Another glass!
Young Hodge this morning took the shilling;
Quintessence of a country lass
For his kind heart were all too killing.
He died? No, this one draws the breath
Of life. He only longs for death.

The farmer now for many a year
Had fought beneath the Liberal banners;
The Tory member, far or near,
Was famed for nothing but his manners.
The farmer takes a wife. D'ye note?
The Tory member gets the vote.

Sir Giles has nothing much to say;
Few words has he wherewith to say it,
And fewer coins the bill to pay—
Her ladyship contrives to pay it,
And win the county. How is this?
A blacksmith's vote for Devon's kiss.

I'm wandering, eh? This yellow book,
Those flames' alternate red and yellow,
And—backward when I come to look,
The ale at lunch was rather mellow.
All you, philosopher, have heard
Perhaps appeared to you absurd.

But what a face must women deem
Philosophers' investigation
Of her position, and their dream
Of raising her by legislation.
When without franchise she will
Can vote, or without weapon kill!

TAF, in *World*.

"BLUE BONNETS OVER THE BORDER."

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the ballad, "The Blue Bonnets over the Border," had reference to the Covenanters in the year 1640 passing into England against Charles I. The whole of the infantry, including noblemen and inferior commanders, wore the broad Lowland blue bonnet. The first to cross the Tweed was the great Montrose, who alone waded the river and returned. And was then followed by the army, which took fully eight hours in the passage. It was said of Montrose, who afterwards joined the side of the King, with whom he had had an interview, "*Iniectus armis, verbis tincitur*," in allusion to the Royal solicitations.—"SETH WARD," in *Notes and Queries*.

THE JAPANESE GOD-EMPEROR.

In his recent work on Japan, Sir Edward Reed tells us that in the palace at Kioto, the official, until lately the god-emperor lived, there he was enthroned, there married, there lived, there died. When he walked in these gardens, mats were laid before him as he stepped to keep his foot from touching the earth, and when he left them, as he rarely did, he was conveyed in a large carriage closed in all ways, and as he passed along the people fell down and worshipped. Any eye that saw the sacred form would, the people believed, be blinded by the sight. Such, it appears, was the state of things thirteen years ago when the Mikado drives about the streets of Yedo in an open carriage, dressed in a civilian uniform.

CHRONIC IMPECUNIOSITY.

Since civilization began, that disease described by Falstaff as a "consumption of the purse" has existed. As the good knight remarks, there are cases where "though borrowing may linger it out, the disease itself is incurable." Do not a large proportion of people in all ranks of life pass their existence in a chronic state of impecuniosity, and exactly destitute, but always in the uncomfortable condition described by Mr. Micawber—annual income, twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds one; result, misery. Moralists tell us that is the result of the luxury and extravagance of the age; everybody tries to make an income beyond his means, &c., &c.; but, turning to the "good old times," we find that the complaint of impecuniosity is more widely spread centuries ago than at the present. In bygone days it spared neither poor or noble. There were Croesuses, of course, chiefly among the wealthy burghers and merchants, and some monarchs and nobles possessed riches, but even these favoured individuals held their wealth by an extremely insecure tenure, and the majority of the population decidedly suffered from impecuniosity. Take the history of even English monarchs in earlier ages; were they not chronically short of cash? Deriving their private income from Crown lands and estates, instead of, as now, from a regular Civil List, they were chiefly dependent on parliamentary grants for their resources, their independent means being totally inadequate to supply their needs. Hence the long series of squabbles between needy Kings and stingy Commons. As the votors of subsidies generally took care to urge unpleasant concessions on their rulers before granting the wished-for supply, monarchs usually tried every expedient before summoning their Parliament to give pecuniary assistance. To descend from kings to nobles, we find again the same chronic lack of ready money. Landowners have hard times now-a-days between bad harvests and bad tenants, but the mediæval baron was in even worse plight. His chance of getting anything out of his vassals, except military service, was always most precarious. Bad harvests were more common in days when farming was practised on a small scale, and there was always the risk of a hostile army swooping down and carrying off cattle. The impecunious baron had unbounded claims on his kinsfolk, as the proverb remarks, "Kin comes," and a penny of course, there was plenty of civil wars, and civil wars and instability of fortune put out many a baron, but still the majority of the nobles possessed lands, castles, &c., which their husband abstracted. The wife of another physician had so strong a propensity to steal that on making purchases she endeavoured to take something away that did not belong to her; and two German countesses appear to have been guilty of the same sin. The steward of a regiment of Prussian cuirassiers, a well-educated man, frequently on parade stole the handkerchiefs of the officers, and one unfortunate man was so far under the influence of kleptomania that, being sign unto death, he actually secreted the snuff-box of his confessor!

As to modern instances of this species of insanity, we knew a parish clergyman who stole every article he could lay his hands on: if out at dinner, he pocketed scraps of bread, table-napkins, or anything. When lodging at hotels, he carried off pieces of soap and the ends of candles from his bedroom. His larcenies became so notorious that he was ultimately brought before the Church courts, and turned out of his living. *The Times*, a few years ago, in commenting upon the subject of a lady kleptomaniac being prosecuted for stealing cambric handkerchiefs in a draper's shop, stated that "everyone who is acquainted with *London* society could at once furnish a dozen names of ladies who have been notorious for the practice of this peculiar form of mania."

SIBERIAN EXILES.

The prisoner jumps into the jolting post-waggon, two gendarmes jump in after him, the troika-bell above the horse's neck begins to ring—and rings on for days and weeks—through wood, and swamp, and plain, along Archic roads inconceivably drear and lonely, until the weary convoy at length arrives at its destination. The little town is small and black, consists of log huts, two unpaved streets, a wooden church painted green, and the only live stock visible ten or twelve raw-boned horses, a herd of sickly cows, and thirty or forty reindeer. The population rarely exceeds one thousand, and consists of the Ispravnik, ten subaltern officers, the Arbiter of the Peace, the Crown Forester, a priest, a few shopkeepers, thirty or forty exiles, a chain-gang of "God-forgotten" Russian felons, and a crowd of Finnish beggars. On his arrival the prisoner is driven straight to the police ward, where he is inspected by the Ispravnik, a police officer who is absolute lord and master of the district. This representative of the Government requires of him to answer the following questions—His name? How old? Married or single? Where from? Address of parents, or relations, or friends? Answers to all which are entered in the books. A solemn written promise is then exacted of him that he will not give lessons of any kind, or try to teach any one; that every letter he writes will go through the Ispravnik's hands, and that he will follow no occupation except shoemaking, carpentering, or field-labour. He is then told he is free—but at the same time is solemnly warned that, should he attempt to pass the limits of the town he shall be shot down like a dog rather than be allowed to escape, and should he be taken alive shall be sent off to Eastern Siberia without further formality than that of the Ispravnik's personal order. The poor fellow takes up his little bundle, and, fully realising that he has now bidden farewell to the culture and material comfort of his past life, he walks out into the cheerless street. A group of exiles, all pale and emaciated, are there to greet him, take him to some of their miserable lodgings, and feverishly demand news from home. The newcomer gazes on them as one in a dream; some are melancholy mad, others nervously irritable, and the remainder have evidently tried to find solace in drink. They live in communities of twos and threes, have food, a scanty provision of clothes, money, and books in common, and consider it their sacred duty to help each other in every emergency, without distinction of sex, rank, or age. The noble by birth get sixteen shillings a month from Government for their maintenance, and commoners only ten, although many of them are married, and sent into exile with young families. Daily a gendarme visits their lodgings, inspects the premises when and how he pleases, and now and then makes some mysterious entry in his note-book. Should any of their number carry a warm dinner, a pair of newly-mended boots, or a change of linen to some passing exile lodged for the moment in the police ward, it is just as likely as not marked against him as a crime. It is a crime to come and see a friend off, or accompany him a little on the way. In fact, should the Ispravnik feel out of sorts—the effect of cards and drink—he vents his bad temper on the exiles; and as cards and drink are the favourite amusements in these dreary regions, crimes are marked down against the exiles in astonishing numbers, and a report of them sent regularly to the Governor of the Province. Winter lasts eight months, a period during which the surrounding country presents the appearance of a noiseless, lifeless, frozen marsh. No roads, no communication with the outer world, no means of escape. In course of time almost every individual exile is attacked by nervous convulsions, followed by prolonged apathy and prostration. They begin to quarrel, and even to hate each other. Some of them contrive to forge false passports, and by a miracle, as it were, make their escape, but the great majority of these victims of the Third Section either go mad, commit suicide, or die of *delirium tremens*. Their history, when the time comes for it to be studied and published, will disclose a terrible tale of human suffering and administrative evils and shortcoming not likely to find their equivalent in the contemporary history of any other European State.

SOME CURIOUS CASES OF KLEPTOMANIA.

Among the various kinds of insanity which are pleaded in courts of justice as an excuse for the commission of crimes is that irresistible propensity to pocket articles, or, more correctly, to steal, which has been elegantly denominated kleptomania. According to authentic testimony, this mental disease is far more prevalent than is generally supposed; and the recorded instances of various kinds and degrees of such are both numerous and peculiar.

With regard to the intensity of the disposition to commit thefts, this is often so great as to become incurable. A case is related of a man who would not eat unless his food was stolen; in consequence of which his attendant humoured him by placing his food in a corner, where it appeared hidden, but could easily be, so to speak, purloined. A lady was also affected with this monomania so strongly that upon her trial for theft she said that she had such a mad longing to possess herself of everything she saw that if she were at church she could not refrain from stealing from the altar. Dr. Rush, the famous American physician, informs us that a woman who was exemplary in her obedience to the moral law, except the eighth commandment, was so addicted to larceny that when she could take nothing more valuable she would often at the table of a friend secretly fill her pockets with bread. Lavater also states that a doctor of medicine could not leave his patients' rooms without taking something away unobserved; and his wife searched his pockets, and returned to their owners the knives, thimbles, scissors, &c., which her husband abstracted. The wife of another physician had so strong a propensity to steal that on making purchases she endeavoured to take something away that did not belong to her; and two German countesses appear to have been guilty of the same sin. The steward of a regiment of Prussian cuirassiers, a well-educated man, frequently on parade stole the handkerchiefs of the officers, and one unfortunate man was so far under the influence of kleptomania that, being sign unto death, he actually secreted the snuff-box of his confessor!

As to modern instances of this species of insanity, we knew a parish clergyman who stole every article he could lay his hands on: if out at dinner, he pocketed scraps of bread, table-napkins, or anything. When lodging at hotels, he carried off pieces of soap and the ends of candles from his bedroom. His larcenies became so notorious that he was ultimately brought before the Church courts, and turned out of his living. *The Times*, a few years ago, in commenting upon the subject of a lady kleptomaniac being prosecuted for stealing cambric handkerchiefs in a draper's shop, stated that "everyone who is acquainted with *London* society could at once furnish a dozen names of ladies who have been notorious for the practice of this peculiar form of mania."

GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT.

It is pleasant to know that none of his former colleagues is more hearty in his admiration than the greatest of them all, and the one whose birth and training might have been expected to make him the least appreciative—John Bright. Disagreeing with Mr. Gladstone on many grave questions, seeing in him the only rival to his own oratorical pre-eminence, he is the most warm and generous in his praises. A story was lately told how Mr. Bright, hearing a lady call at Mr. Gladstone, suddenly turned and asked her, "Has your son" (the boy was standing beside them) "ever seen Mr. Gladstone?" "No," was the surprised answer. "Then take him at once to see the greatest Englishman he is ever likely to look upon."—*Scribner's Monthly.*

FASHIONABLE EASE AT BROOKS'S CLUB.

This society, the most famous political club that will ever have existed in England—because, before any noteworthy rival was in the field, our politics had already outgrown St. James's-street—was not political in its origin. In the first list of its members the Duke of Grafton and Lord Weymouth are shown side by side with the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Portland. Brooks's took its rise from the inclination of men, who moved in the same social orbit, to live together more freely and familiarly than was compatible with the publicity of a coffee-house; and how free and familiar was the life of Marquises and Cabinet Ministers, when no one was there to watch them, the club rules most agreeably testify. Dinner was served at half-past four, and the bill was brought in at seven. Supper began at eleven, and ended at half an hour after midnight. The cost of the dinner was eight shillings a head, and of the supper six; and anyone who had been present during any part of the meal hours paid his share of the wine, in accordance with that old law of British conviviality which so long held good in the commercial room, and which has not yet died out from the Bar mess. No gaming was allowed over the decanters and glasses, "except tossing up for reckonings," under penalty of standing treat for the whole party; and at cards or hazard no one might stake on credit, nor borrow from any of the players or bystanders. But with these regulations began and ended all the restraint which the club imposed, or affected to impose, upon the gambling propensities of its members. The rule about ready money was soon a dead letter; and, if ever a difficulty was made, Mr. Brooks, so his cost, was always at hand with the few hundred guineas which were required to spare any of his patrons the annoyance of leaving a well-placed chair at the faro bank or a well-matched rubber of whist.—*Trevelyan's Life of Fox.*

A QUEEN'S KINDNESS.

In Naples the papers tell a very pretty story of the Queen of Italy. It appears that as she was driving to the royal wood of Capodimonte the coachman mistook the road, and one of the gentlemen asked a countryman the way. The man seeing the fine carriage and horses and the servants' livery, and all the gay company, thought he was being fooled. "As if you did not know!" he said, with a grin. The Queen laughed, and assured him they were lost. Then only did the countryman condescend to point out the way, after which he walked off as if fearing to be laughed at again.

"Give him twenty francs for his trouble," said the Queen to one of her escort, who, going after the countryman, said:

"Here, my man, is a little present from the Queen of Italy, who thanks you."

"The Queen!" cried the countryman, returning to the carriage. "Forgive me that I did not know thee. But I had never seen thee before. Thou art as beautiful as a May rose. God bless thee." And the carriage drove off.

Now the countryman who had once seen the queen wanted to see her pretty face again, and the following day he presented himself at the palace.

"I know her, you know," he added mysteriously. "I spoke to her yesterday and I want to speak to her again."

Thinking he had to do with a madman, the porter was about to have the poor fellow arrested, when the very gentleman who had given him the twenty francs appeared, and recognizing the man told him to wait. He informed the Queen of his presence.

"Bring him [illegible] by all means," was [illegible] for the second [illegible] thought I [illegible] angel [illegible]

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS RECEIVED BY CHINESE ON THE 30TH DEC., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 35lbs., per piece	3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	98.00 to 103.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	79.00 to 82.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Broadas Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 82 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.23
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 8 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.70
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 23 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.27
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.33
White Shirtings, MF, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Shirtings, GI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.25 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.20
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.15 to 8.20
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.15 to 8.20
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.15 to 8.20
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.25 to 8.30
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.80
Lastings, DD, per piece	$19.50 to 19.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.20 to 2.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$0.75 to 0.80
Lead, Wt. per picul	$5.85 to 5.90
Lead, Eng. per picul	$5.80 to 5.85
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.81 to 5.85
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$57.00 to 58.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$55.00 to 58.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.20 to 3.25
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 25.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$27.10 to 27.30
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.45 to 5.55

PRODUCE.

Alkanets, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.93 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.50 to 17.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$14.00 to 16.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$84.50 to 85.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,050 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.00 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.80 to 22.80
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 155
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 30.50
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Albion, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Spring, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$22.50 to 23.50
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.30 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.20 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.30
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.90
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$24.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$6.25 to 6.35
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$300 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 4.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$46.00 to 47.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 20.5.0 to 21.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$19.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$33.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.60 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Musk, per ounce	$0.9 to —
Peas, White, per picul	$2.27 to —
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.93 to —
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.72 to —
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.18 to —
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.24 to —
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to —
Potatoes Flour, per peals	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.7.0
Putchuck, per picul	$18.00 to 14.00
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.20 to 2.24
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.14 to —
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.70 to —
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.64 to —
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.74 to —
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.85 to —
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to —
Rice, Japan	$2.80 to —
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.25 to —
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to —
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.67 to —
Sesamum, White, per picul	$6.35 to —
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to —
Sharkfins, per picul	$35.00 to —
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to —
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to —
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to —
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to —
Pepper, White, per picul	$15.60 to —
Pepper, Black, per picul	$10.70 to —
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$3.00 to —
Rattans, Sangor, per picul	$4.25 to —
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.35 to —
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to —
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.40 to —
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to —
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.80 to —
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.65 to —
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.25 to —
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$6.75 to —
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$6.65 to —
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$7.85 to —
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$4.00 to —
Walnuts, per picul	$2.00 to —
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.10 to 2.15
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.20 to 2.25
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.6.0 to 6.6.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.3 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Arcos	Dec. 22	Murray	Brit. str	905	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Brisbane	Dec. 26	Reddell	Brit. str	891	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Charlton	Dec. 28	Erskine	Brit. str	786	Mayer & Co	
Cleveland	Dec. 28	Harvey	Brit. str	769	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Chin-tuan	Dec. 25	Winsor	Chi. str	835	C. M. S. M. Co	
G. Constantine	Dec. 30	Lenarcheffsky	Rus. str	461	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hailoong	Dec. 30	Goode	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hainan	Dec. 28	Connor	Amr. str	281	Afong	Hoihow
Lisang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	790	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Java	Dec. 26	de Ridder	Dut. str	1057	Landstein & Co	
Kashgar	Dec. 26	S. F. Cole	Brit. str	1514	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Yun-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwangtung	Dec. 29	Young	Brit. str	674	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Lee-yuen	Dec. 24	Tisdall	Chi. str	737	C. M. S. N. Co	—
Siars	Dec. 26	Colombo	Aust. str	1362	Melchers & Co	
Ningpo	Dec. 24	R. Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Paladin	Dec. 12	Parker	Brit. str	898	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Pearl	Nov. 3	Grenfell	Brit. str	705	Chinese	
Penedo	Nov. 3	Cain	Brit. str	652	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	
Wanattinuhar	Dec. 28	Hopkins	Brit. str	993	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Tanis	Dec. 10	Irvine	Brit. str	883	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Tottung	Dec. 20	Scott	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow
Yot-sai	—	McDougall	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Amoy	Dec. 19	T. E. Schade	Ger. sch	314	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Annie S. Hall	Nov. 10	Nelson	Amr. bkt	455	Vogel & Co	
Anton Gunther	Dec. 13	Kuhn	Ger. bk	440	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Auguste	Oct. 10	Thomsen	Brit. sch	240	Meyer & Co	
Auguste	Dec. 23	Bernard	Fran. bk	269	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Benedicta	Dec. 5	Jansen	Ger. sch	247	Wieler & Co	
Cabarceidh	Nov. 15	McKenzie	Brit. bk	333	Foo Tai Woo	
Canny Scott	Dec. 9	A. Duff	Brit. bk	327	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Catherine	Nov. 14	Bulling	Ger. bg	231	Vogel & Co	London
Cadet	Nov. 15	Brown	Amr. sch	442	Russell & Co	New York
Contant	Nov. 30	Offersen	Ger. bk	468	Wieler & Co	
Chamron	Dec. 23	Peterson	Siam. bk	480	Yuen Fat Hong	
C. Wattan	Dec. 21	Ulrich	Siam. sh	655	Chinese	
Chiolaye	Nov. 25	G. Bollo	Hon. bk	510	D. Musso & Co	
Chingtoo	Nov. 24	Baikie	Brit. sch	804	Captain	
Civlale	Nov. 15	Nissen	Ger. bk	379	Vogel & Co	London
Coloma	Dec. 29	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	856	Rozario	
Dagmar	Nov. 8	Parlsen	Dan. bg	222	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
F. Nightingale	Dec. 22	McIntyre	Brit. bk	464	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
E. F. Litchfield	Dec. 23	Spalding	Amr. bk	1063	Vogel & Co	
Frederich	Dec. 23	Petersen	Ger. sch	295	Wieler & Co	
Fortune	Dec. 3	Soderstrom	Siam. bk	412	Chinese	
G. & Marie	Oct. 30	Buhrich	Ger. bk	354	Wieler & Co	
Hotspur	Dec. 27	Jack	Brit. bk	522	Melchers & Co	
H. Bremer	Dec. 15	Bremer	Ger. sch	302	Vogel & Co	London
Lady Douglas	Dec. 9	Stephens	Brit. bk	591	Vogel & Co	London
Mary	Dec. 26	Cobbing	Brit. sch	147	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Miranda	Dec. 26	Olsen	Brit. bk	456	Chinese	
Meteor	Dec. 11	Hartsmann	Ger. bk	591	Melchers & Co	
Minnie Carvill	Dec. 10	Clark	Brit. bk	585	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Morning Star	Dec. 28	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Nardoo	Dec. 10	F. Paul	Brit. bk	379	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
N. Constante	Dec. 24	Echevarria	Span. sch	216	Remedios & Co	
Prospector	Dec. 19	Anthony	Brit. bk	295	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Triton	Oct. 1	Kelesen	Ger. bk	550	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Urania	Dec. 20	Molsen	Ger. sh	1091	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Valparaiso	Oct. 31	Fellows	Amr. sh	1246	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Victory	Dec. 16	Whiting	Brit. bg	255	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
WHAMPOA.						
STEAMER.						
Septima	Dec. 11	Petersen	Ger. str	783	Wustau & Co	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Hermine	Nov. 8	E. Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Vogel & Co	
CANTON.						
Kiang Ping			Chi. str		C. M. S. N. Co	
Quinta	Nov. 30	Thomsen	Ger. str	874	Vogel & Co	
Vortigern	Dec. 24	Alexander	Brit. str	876	Meyer & Co	
SWATOW.						
IN PORT ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1880.						
Andreas	Nov. 1	Hoyer	Ger. bk	423	Dircks & Co	
Chateaubriand	Nov. 15	Leroy	Fren. bk	387	Campbell & Co	
Evening Star	Nov. 27	Logan	Brit. bk	372	Dircks & Co	
Marie	Dec. 20		Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Co	
Matthiew	Nov. 24	Young	Brit. bk	361	Campbell & Co	
M. Lebanon	Dec. 14	Hall	Brit. sch	530	Williams & Co	
Oswald	Dec. 9	Schlotke	Ger. bk	445	Dircks & Co	
Velocity		Martin	Brit. bk	500	Dircks & Co	
AMOY.						
IN PORT ON 24TH DECEMBER, 1880.						
Androklos		Vogt	Ger. bk	460	Pasedag & Co	
Anna		Jensen	Ger. bk	447	Pasedag & Co	
A. Reimers	Dec. 19	Thomsen	Ger. sch	207	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Ifrido	Nov. 27	Sutherland	Brit. bk	300	Boyd & Co	
Carl Wilhelm		Bartelsen	Ger. bk	239	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Christian	Dec. 15	Kossow	Ger. sch	250	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Clyde	Dec. 11	Romnov	Brit. bk	562	Boyd & Co	
Emily		Crichton	Brit. bg	266	Boyd & Co	
E. de Beaulieu		Ostling	Ger. bk	336	Pasedag & Co	
Hatchong	Oct. 6	Plettner	Brit. bk	325	Johnston & Co	
Hermann	Nov. 28	Hauck	Ger. bk	388	Pasedag & Co	
Lucky	Nov. 30	Voch	Siam. bk	424	Denver & Co	
Louise	Dec. 24	Lawrence	Amr. sch	280	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Menai Bilan	Dec. 10	J. Edwards	Brit. bg	219	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Osc

INSURANCES.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to any of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1880. [1940

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

BRITISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against Fire granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [918

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

J. MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local Rates of Premium will be allowed on Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

BOARD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1432

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1879. [275

THE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1457

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,

Agents Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [28

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ..... Two Millions Sterling.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August 1880. [1392

CERCLE FRANSPORTS.

COMPAGNIE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1880. [1552

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents of Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on Building, or Merchandise in the same, at usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [120

LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

At current rates, payable either here, or at the principal Ports of India, China, Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For long or short periods at fixed rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Not exceeding £5,000.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1393

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HAMBURG SHIPPING HOUSE, in Specialities for WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and ENGRAVERS.

Most important Stock in all kinds of Files, Watch Requisites, Tools, and Machinery. Goods of first quality and orders promptly attended to. Lowest Prices for Cash.

Price Lists free and Post paid on application. References in all the principal places of the World.

FRIEDRICH SPANN, Hamburg,
Established 1850.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles. [481 1855

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PROF. HERMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED VERMIN DESTROYER!

Which is known to be Far Superior to Anything yet Discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.

SOLD IN PACKETS.

At One Shilling per packet, or six Packets for 5s.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

MANUFACTORY:—
Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:—

Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.;
Mr. W. CRUICKSHANK, Victoria Dispensary.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.

A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.

TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, inclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. References kindly permitted to R. C. Wilcox, Esq. [tf

KOPP'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

2, DRAPER'S GARDENS, LONDON, E.C.

FIRST PRIZE AT THE SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1879.

KOPP'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS:—Frankfurt or Pea-Soup, Green Pea, Mulligatawny, Scotch Broth, Hotch-Potch, &c. Invaluable for Domestic Use, Sportsmen, Tourists, and the Bush. More than Two Million Tins used in the English Army. Weigh 2½ oz., and sufficient for two or four persons. From 2d. each.

KOPP'S COMPRESSED VEGETABLES. Compressed Tea and Coffee, Extracts of Beef, and Beef Lozenges. Invaluable in the Bush.

PRICE LISTS and TESTIMONIALS may be had at the Office of this Journal. [1869

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN CONSUMPTION, SPECIAL NUTRIMENT IN WASTING AND DEBILITATING DISEASES.

PANCREATIC EMULTION, OR MEDICINAL FOOD.

THE SPECIAL NUTRIMENT QUICKLY RESTORES DIGESTIVE POWER, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, &c.

PANCREATIC EMULSION SUPERSEDES COD LIVER OIL, &c. Palatable and easily borne by delicate stomachs of Children and Invalids.

SAVORY AND MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, and Chemists Everywhere. [A1731—c

JOHN POCK & Co.,

4, LIME ST. SQUARE, LONDON.
Established 1860.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Orders invited for Machinery and Ironwork in all branches, including Steamers and Launches for Sea and River Service. Plant for Railways, Mines, Tramways, Docks, Saw, Rice, and Sugar Mills, Coffee and Tea Estates, &c., &c.

Catalogues, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on receipt of particulars.

Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in London for payment against Shipping documents.

J. P. & Co. are open to receive consignments of every kind of Eastern product, and to give every information as to value, &c. [521 501

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ylang-Ylang, Jockey Club, Vanda, and other Perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. [1493

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,

WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN, WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN."

TIN PLATES,
Branded
"EP & WB",
WH
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"ARLEY,"
"STOUR."

STAMPING SHEETS,
BUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED,
And CLOSE ANNEALED.

Export Agents—

BROOKER, DORE & Co.,

4, CORBET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. [825

HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 2d each; tin, 6d., 12d., & 1s. each.

OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP—(NON-MERCURIAL).

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. In 1lb. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S [illegible] BLACKING AND [illegible]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenfalloch (str.)	E. F. Park		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 7th prox.
LONDON, via BOMBAY & SZ. CL.	Mirzapore (str.)	A. Parish		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th prox., at 4 P.M.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)	R. Jago		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th prox.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Civiale	Nisson	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	H. Bremer	Bremer	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Lady Douglas	Stephens	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Catharine	Bulling	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Triton	Kollisen	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Cadet	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	Harter (str.)	F. Grandin		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Fred. P. Litchfield		Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YHAMA	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 13th prox., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Chiclayo	Bello	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Brisbane (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 4th prox., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd prox., at 4 P.M.
TRIESTE, via SINGAPORE, &c.	Mars (str.)		Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	On 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c.	Oxus (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 5th prox., at Noon.
BANGKOK	Rajaautiannhar(s.)	G. T. Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 5th prox., Daylight.
MANILA	Diamante (str.)	Cullen		Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Priam (str.)	S. Butler		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd prox.
YOKOHAMA	Tamis (str.)	Reynier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE	Niigata-Maru (str.)	Walker		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 8th prox., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th prox., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Jason (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd prox.
SHANGHAI	Poi-ho (str.)	Pasqualini		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ravenna (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI	Hailoong (str.)	Goode	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 4th prox., Daylight.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

EAU DE ESS. YLANG-YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

2—A1109 24, Old Bond-street, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE, FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

52[881] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [3 Ap

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, made Dishes and Sauces. Invaluable for India, on account of its keeping good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal*, &c.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout China.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED.

52[43, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. [791

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from Diseases of the Chest to resort to GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the only one yielding unfailing results in the treatment of Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Various kinds of Coughs. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME is of a Rose Colour, is delivered in Flat Oval Bottles, and never in Quadrangular Bottles. Call expressly for said bottle, bearing the Signature GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent, and Digestive, of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble Subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies and to Wet Nurses.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels. [1808

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, or a feeble condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as PEPPER'S Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medical roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—LOCKYER'S is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthy action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTOR[illegible] is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable to use, and never fails in its action on the colour of hair, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 3s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

LOCKYER'S is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLUTTERING, PAINS IN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, [illegible] BURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver. [illegible] Acknowledged by [illegible] to be the best and mildest [illegible]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR o'Clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1880. [1993

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.

THE Company's Steamship

"JASON"

will be despatched on or about the 3rd January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1880. [1986

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM,"

Captain S. Butler, will be despatched on or about the 3rd January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1880. [1989

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"

Captain R. Jago, will be despatched on or about the 12th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1880. [1993

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, KEPPEL BAY, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

Taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer

"BRISBANE"

will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th January, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1880. [1997

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PEI-HO,"

Commandant Pasqualini, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1880.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Taking Cargo at through rates to NEW YORK and HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GLENFALLOCH,"

Captain E. F. Park, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th January, 1881.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1880. [1945

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"LADY DOUGLAS,"

Stephens, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1880. [1966

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I German Schooner

"H. BREMER,"

Bremer, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1880. [1967

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"FRED. P. LITCHFIELD"

will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1880. [1951

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 German Brig

"CATHARINE,"

Bulling, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1880. [1866

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A1 German Bark

"CIVIALE,"

Captain Nisson, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL [illegible]

Hongkong, 24th November, 1880.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American [illegible]

Brown, Master [illegible] Port, and will [illegible]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"HARTER,"

Captain F. Grandin, due here on or about 8th proximo, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1880. [1949

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Honduran Bark

"CHICLAYO,"

Bello, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1880. [1950

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, P. Thomson.—Meyer & Co.

AUGUSTE, French bark, Bernard.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BENEDICTA, German schooner, Jansen.—Wieler & Co.

CANNY SCOTT, British bark, A. Duff.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHARLTON, British steamer, Erskine.—Meyer & Co.

CLEVELAND, British steamer, Harvey.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COLONA, American bark, Noyes.—Rozario & Co.

DAGMAR, Danish brig, Paulsen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

F. NIGHTINGALE, British bark, McIntyre.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

FRIEDRICH, German 3-m. schooner, Pitman.—Wieler & Co.

HOTSPER, British bark, Jack.—Melchers & Co.

LADY DOUGLAS, British bark, Stephens.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MINNIE CARVILL, British bark, Clark.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

MORNING STAR, Siamese bark, Michaelsen.—Chinese.

NARDOO, British bark, J. Paul.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PENEDO, British steamer, J. Cain.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

PROSPECTOR, British bark, W. Anthony.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

TENIC, British steamer, Legno.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VALPARAISO, American ship, Fellows.—Russell & Co.

VICTORY, British brig, Whiting.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

YOITUNG, British steamer, D. Scott.—Kwok Acheong and Sons.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best of materials used.

We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Country and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME, our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.

Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods, and without which none are genuine.

SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,

62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [617

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin, to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of work is so complete, that a reference to its pages will enable a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who know nothing but Chinese. [illegible] will be found invaluable to those residing in China. [illegible] explains [illegible] of them [illegible] in [illegible]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of January, 1881, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 4th of January, 1881. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE.

THE "NIIGATA-MARU," Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 3rd January, 1881, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th January, at DAYLIGHT.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 7th January.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
SHANGHAI, via YOKOHAMA ..... Cabin $120. Steerage $40.
SHANGHAI, via KOBE, Cabin—$95. Steerage $30.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50a, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1880.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "MIRZAPORE," Captain A. PARISH, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M., and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1881, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 12th January. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1880.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.—
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UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
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